## Exhibit 1

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA	
2	CASE NO. 23-MD-03076-KMM	
3	C110E NO. 23 11D 030 / 0 1tm	
4	IN RE FTX CRYPTOCURRENCY	
5	EXCHANGE COLLAPSE LITIGATION, Miami, Florida	
6	January 17, 2024	
7	Pages 1 - 84	
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9	DISCOVERY HEARING TRANSCRIBED FROM DIGITAL AUDIO RECORDING	
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDUARDO I. SANCHEZ  UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
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Thereupon, 1 the following proceedings were held: 2 3 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Calling case In Re FTX Cryptocurrency Exchange Collapse Litigation, case No. 23 3076, 4 MD, Moore. 5 6 Counsel, please state your appearance for the record, 7 starting with the plaintiff. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Good morning, your Honor. Adam 8 9 Moskowitz and Joey Kaye, for The Moskowitz Law Firm. We are 10 colead counsel with the Boies Schiller firm, and here we have Steve Zack, Tyler Ulrich, and Mr. Boies is on the phone. 11 12 THE COURT: OK. Good afternoon. 13 MR. SEPULVEDA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jose 14 Sepulveda, from Stearns Weaver Miller, on behalf of defendants 15 Erika Kullberg, Brian Jung, and Creators Agency. 16 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 17 MR. SHAPIRO: Good afternoon, your Honor. 18 Shapiro, also from the Stearns Weaver law firm. I am here on behalf of Altimeter Capital. Altimeter doesn't have any dog in 19 20 any of the fights here in front of you today, but I am just 21 here to observe. 22 THE COURT: OK. 23 MS. BUCHWALD: Your Honor, Lara Samet Buchwald, of

Davis Polk & Wardwell, on behalf of Deltec and Jean Chalopin.

With me is Roshaan Wasim and Joseph Isenberg.

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THE COURT: Very well. Good afternoon. 1 2 MS. DOROUGH: Marisa Dorough, of Baker Donelson, here 3 on behalf of defendant Farmington State Bank. We also 4 (inaudible). MR. BULL: Good afternoon. Nathan Bull and my 5 colleague Ellie Hourizadeh. We are from the firm McDermott 6 7 Will & Emery, on behalf of defendant Stephen Curry, and we are here to observe. 8 9 MR. LIPSHULTZ: Good afternoon, your Honor. Zach 10 Lipshultz, of the law firm Colson Hicks Eidson, and I'm here on behalf of defendant Larry David. 11 12 I don't anticipate speaking today because the 13 discovery request was withdrawn as to my client. 14 MS. UPADHYAYA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vani 15 Upadhyaya, from Morrison Cohen. 16 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I can't hear you. 17 MS. UPADHYAYA: Good afternoon. Vani Upadhyaya, of 18 Morrison Cohen. I'm here with Melissa Madrigal. We represent Sino Global Capital Holdings, LLC. 19 20 THE COURT: OK. Is there anyone else here making an 21 appearance today? 22 MR. FELS: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: OK. 24 MR. FELS: Adam Fels, Fridman Fels & Soto. With me 25 here is Andrew Ehrlich, from the Paul Weiss law firm. We

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represent the Temasek parties.
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              MR. SCHULTE: Good afternoon, your Honor.
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      Schulte, of Hunton Andrews Kurth. I'm here on behalf of
     Armanino, and we have no motions pending.
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              THE COURT: Anyone else? OK.
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              MS. FERNANDEZ: Desiree Fernandez, Mark Migdal &
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      Hayden, cocounsel for the plaintiffs.
              THE COURT: I'm sorry?
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              MS. FERNANDEZ: Cocounsel for the plaintiffs, your
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      Honor.
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              THE COURT: OK. Thank you.
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              All right. Full complement of folks here today.
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              We have got, I think it is a little over half a dozen
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     motions to address today.
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               I understand on the plaintiffs' side. Who is here on
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      the defendants' side raising a motion?
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              Mr. Sepulveda, I know you have your group.
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              MS. BUCHWALD: I'm here on behalf of Deltec and
     Mr. Chalopin.
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               THE COURT: OK. Who else? Mr. Fels. OK. Anyone
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      else?
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              MS. UPADHYAYA: On behalf of Sino.
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              THE COURT: On behalf of Sino. OK.
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              All right. Well, Mr. Moskowitz, let's start with you
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     because these are primarily your motions to compel, although
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there are some motions for protective order and to quash. Give me a moment. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Let me start first with where we are and is there anything that has developed since these filings. MR. MOSKOWITZ: I can give you a guick one- or two-minute update, because this is our first hearing with your Honor. So I can tell you sort of where we are in the case. Since these filings, one of the defendants have settled their claims. So they are not going to be here asking for anything, any relief. THE COURT: That would be Mr. Jung. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. I didn't know if that was just resolution of the discovery issues. MR. MOSKOWITZ: No, it is settlement for the case. THE COURT: In any event, for our purposes today the discovery issues are resolved with respect to Mr. Jung. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor. So I can give you maybe a minute or two, if that is OK, and I could kind of tell you how these all fall within the context of the case and get -- pretty quick. THE COURT: I don't think I need that at this point. Really what I wanted to find out is had there really been any development on the discovery issues that have been briefed.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: There have, your Honor. So for everybody else -- you know there's around 54 defendants. So everybody else has dropped their jurisdictional defense or dropped their resistance for discovery. So really we are only down to three people, three categories of people.

One is the bank, Deltec, and it is the only bank we've sued because the other six are insolvent, and Deltec plays a major role in the fraud. I mean, we allege basically it happened because Sam Bankman-Fried was able to bank with this international bank that had the most experience in the world with cryptocurrency, and Deltec is not a small mom-and-pop Bahamian bank; it is a major international conglomerate, with many different companies, with businesses in Miami, and we've heard already, because Sam Bankman-Fried, his trial took place, and he was convicted of various things, including transferring money almost on a weekly basis between the FTX and the Alameda accounts. Well, both of those accounts were at Deltec Bank.

So it is ironic that they say, you know, we are just a small bank, we didn't do anything. They don't handle Bahamian money. People don't deposit Bahamian money there because it is an international bank, and that is where hundreds of millions of dollars was flowing through every week for FTX.

So they are a major, major defendant here, and for them to claim there is no jurisdiction doesn't really make any sense because the law says you don't even need to have events

in Florida if you help further the conspiracy.

So we have many, many other allegations against Deltec Bank and what they did and Mr. Chalopin. In fact, they bought another bank, Farmington Bank, which then they flowed money through. So there are a lot of allegations.

The second are just two hedge funds, Temasek and Sino.

The other eight hedge funds are not here today. They have agreed with us. We have worked it out.

These two funds -- Sino, we found an office in Miami. These people were partners of FTX. They served on the advisory committee of FTX. So it is sort of absurd to say, well, we are going to give an affidavit from their company, which they did, but we are not going to let you challenge that declaration. That's what they did. All the other funds said, yeah, you've got jurisdiction over us.

So clearly there are allegations about them furthering the conspiracy because the original money all came from them.

Many people invested because they had the stamp of approval from these two very respected funds.

The third category are just five individuals that are social influencers. These aren't even the celebrities in the case. These are just people that had their YouTube station.

They would go on, promote FTX, secretly get paid kickbacks from FTX for doing the promotions, and under the <a href="BitConnect">BitConnect</a> case, the Eleventh Circuit case now, it says you can be held liable

for promoting an unregistered security if you had a financial interest.

So these five individuals, we now know, they all got paid, they all had a financial interest, they all promoted FTX, and in the last year, your Honor, this case has advanced greatly. The SEC has said that the FTT token and the FTX interest account is an unregistered security. So I don't think any of the remaining defendants are ever going to come into court and say they're not.

So these five individuals, they admittedly promoted an unregistered security. They're liable. So they have been the most adamant and the most ferocious defendants, saying, we're not giving you anything; we're not going to listen to you; we're not going to accept service. The truth is probably because there is no other defense. They admitted it. We did promote FTX. We took money.

That is what we are here today. We worked out everything else. We want one deposition of each of the defendants.

Judge Moore entered an order denying these defendants' motion to stay discovery, saying I will allow jurisdictional discovery. We've met for hundreds of hours, because we took to heart your Honor's order which says you need to really work these out in meet and confers, and some of these individual social influencers violate your rule because they have

objections that are boilerplate. They actually say boilerplate, we reserve all objections without waiving any, we state the following. They don't even meet your own discovery rule regulations.

So we would just ask that your Honor allow us to take the jurisdictional discovery from these three defendants so we can move on to the next phase of the case, because Judge Moore has said, we have to finish this all in a matter of three weeks. So we have to get the documents, take the depositions, and then file any supplemental filings in about three-and-a-half weeks.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: I say one last thing is, in any typical case that we've had there is burdensome. There is not a single affidavit from any of these three people to say that any of the discovery we are seeking is burdensome.

So they have had a year now, because we filed these lawsuits a year ago. The SEC has looked into it, the Justice Department. Clearly they've gathered everything they have.

THE COURT: I understand, Mr. Moskowitz. This discovery wasn't served until the end of December. Obviously, I think, except for Temasek, I haven't actually seen, I think, any objections to any discovery at this point because they are not due yet, right?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

THE COURT: So we are in this situation. I know you are trying to expedite discovery. Obviously you didn't seek to do that at the beginning of the discovery period, and probably you didn't have reason to at that point. You thought that there would be cooperation.

Look at your discovery requests. I do have some concerns because they do seem to me to be very broad. I am not sure about this, but some of them do seem to me disproportionate to the limited jurisdictional discovery that Judge Moore ordered. A lot of it I think is not and a lot of it is clearly within the scope.

I guess what I need to do now is -- well, let me ask you, what is it exactly that you're asking for in terms of your motions to compel? Are you just asking for them to -- I mean, their regular due date now would be Monday, right?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

THE COURT: That would be when you would get their responses and their objections and what have you. I assume that it's -- well, let me not assume.

What is the status on that? Have you gotten their objections yet? Do you know where this is at, or is it still in flux because they are not responding to you until Monday?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: We have gotten objections from each one of them.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Multiple objections from each one of these three defendants saying we object; we may give you some nonprivileged materials, but we object. We have gotten the objections already.

I understand what your Honor is saying. The reason we served it is, typically in an MDL when the cases all get transferred here somebody who originally, like Larry David, he originally said you don't have jurisdiction in Florida. Well, when it is MDL'd, the case gets transferred to Florida. So it is the case from California.

We didn't expect there would be any type of jurisdictional fights. So in the beginning we served discovery, which included jurisdictional discovery. Judge Moore denied discovery. It is only when they raised in their motion to dismiss, hey, and you also don't have jurisdiction over us, then we served this discovery.

We could make it easy, your Honor. We could even go after this hearing and try again and send them cut-down, limited requests, because it is not going to be a very close issue, in my opinion, whether there is jurisdiction over these defendants. So I don't want to waste your time, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, that is really what I wanted to get at. I want to find out what it is that you really need, right, because some of these end up with, and anything involved in this lawsuit.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Absolutely.

THE COURT: I understand that some of this comes from other things, but I want to get to the gist of it because you have got until the end of the month to -- well, I guess until the 1st of next month to complete this discovery, and the defendants obviously need some time too because of what is involved.

So I just want to make sure everyone has time and that we do what Judge Moore has ordered, which I think is limited discovery of what -- and I understand and I believe, and I will hear from them now and their position, but I do believe that there is merits discovery that is intertwined with the jurisdictional that he has authorized, but, again, he also did not authorize full merits discovery. I think the order is very clear on both of those aspects.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Absolutely.

THE COURT: Now exactly what that means, the devil is in the details. There just isn't full merits discovery, and I think some of this gets close to seeking that. That is really what I want to address.

So I want you to be prepared to do that. And maybe let's start with the first of the defendants, Mr. Sepulveda and his clients, and maybe we can see — unless you tell me there is some other way that you think that we can resolve this and you can tell me already what it is that you need that might not

be objectionable to them.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: I think we could, your Honor. There is overlap because we have been doing discovery in the Voyager and the Binance case.

For example, the FTX contract. You could say, well, that is merits discovery, but it is not because the actual contract will say this is your target audience. They say that. Or this is how much you're going to be paid and this will be your compensation. That goes towards jurisdiction as well. Or this is where you'll post your internet sites. So a lot of it is overlap.

I think we worked our way back. I think if we just have a deposition date in, say, three weeks for each of the defendants, one deposition, as allowed by the federal rules, one deposition, then in the next week the materials that they've already reviewed — I don't want them to start looking for anything. We filed this a year ago. So you have got to presume in good faith their lawyer has already gathered the materials that are relevant. So I think if your Honor just required them to comply with the federal rules, which is materials which you have already gathered for your investigation over the last year that relate to these issues, produce them.

I think after we get those -- let's see what we get.

I mean, really, I'd give them all the benefit of the doubt. I

presume that we are going to get a lot. So let's see what we get. If we need to come back to your Honor, we will, but at least we will also have that deposition date. We are willing to take anything. They can give us any day, any time, any location in the next three weeks.

So I think if we do it that way, that come Monday, give them, using your best good faith effort, whatever documents you have about your partnerships with FTX that is not burdensome, something you've already gathered, give us a deposition to test those declarations in three weeks, we're done.

We have a lot of other important things to do in this case. This is not the most important. I am being honest.

Because we are going to have to come back and ask you for things. This I don't think requires that much. I think under any good faith rule they produce to us the documents, we try to work it out, we have a set date for the deposition, and that should be enough.

THE COURT: OK. Let me talk to them, because one of the things I want to be clear is I'm not sure what you proposed and the way you proposed it the clarity of what it is they need to do and that there isn't just going to be a fight as to what that is. So I want to be very clear when we get out of here today what it is that you still want, that you're still seeking, and what it is that they are able to produce and

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whatever I need to rule on and make clear what it is that has to be produced. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. THE COURT: If there isn't agreement as to what that is. Unless there is some reason that we need to come back to address this within the next week or two, I don't want to do that. MR. MOSKOWITZ: OK. THE COURT: Because you are not going to get it done during that time period. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Correct, your Honor. And only they know what they have. I don't know what they have. THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: They have had a year now to go through what they've had, and you can ask them. THE COURT: All right. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you so much, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. Thank you. Mr. Sepulveda. MR. SEPULVEDA: Thank you, your Honor. So we are here today on two of our clients, Ms. Kullberg and Creators Choice. They are both a little bit differently situated. With regards to Ms. Kullberg, we filed a motion for protective order that had two separate bases for relief. One,

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we filed a 12(b)(5) motion to dismiss for lack of service. That motion was originally filed in May of last year. It was then refiled in September, and during that entire time frame they have not made any efforts to properly effectuate service. In support of the motion to dismiss for improper service, we filed Ms. Kullberg's affidavit where she attested that she has never resided at the address where substitute service was attempted. We also filed a separate affidavit from the then resident of that apartment that testified that Ms. Kullberg has never resided at that apartment. Because of that we filed our motion for 12(b)(5). It remains pending. It is fully briefed. We understand Judge Moore has allowed jurisdictional discovery, but we are asking to defer the jurisdictional discovery as to her during the time that the motion remains pending before the court. THE COURT: I'll tell you, Mr. Sepulveda, that is not going to happen. I do not see where Judge Moore's order allows that. MR. SEPULVEDA: OK. Understood, your Honor. THE COURT: So that's --MR. SEPULVEDA: Understood. THE COURT: Let me start right out that is not happening. MR. SEPULVEDA: Understood. The second issue, then, your Honor, with regards to

Ms. Kullberg is that Judge Moore's order was very specific that what he was allowing was limited jurisdictional discovery.

In the plaintiffs' motion, they set forth the type of jurisdictional discovery that they wanted, and at page 13 they set forth that they wanted information regarding the substantial and non-isolated activity with the State of Florida, sales or revenue to Florida. They cited all this discovery that they wanted related to Florida. They never asked for personal service discovery.

In Judge Moore's order, he also distinguished between jurisdictional discovery and the discovery as to another one of the codefendants, Mr. Haslem, who is also contesting personal service, and he did not allow any discovery as to personal service.

Here, there are interrogatories, 13 through 25, that go solely to the issue of personal service. It asks for information regarding any business contacts that Ms. Kullberg has had anywhere in the United States, every address that she's ever had in the United States, any driver's license address that she's ever had, which is really irrelevant to the issue of did she live in that apartment at the time.

They have presented no evidence in opposition to the motion to dismiss establishing that she didn't live there.

They've only supplied the affidavit of Mr. Moskowitz, where he attaches a service report that she may have lived there six

months before service was effectuated.

There is no evidence to contradict the evidence that she did not live in that apartment, your Honor. So this extra discovery that they're seeking related only to service of process, your Honor, we believe should not be allowed and that to the extent the discovery proceeds against her, it should be only as to jurisdictional discovery then, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Let me stop you right there and I am going to ask you some questions and I am going to have some questions for Mr. Moskowitz to address this issue before we move on to something else.

First off, let me say, I've looked at the order. I do think that service of process is a component of personal jurisdiction, and I don't think that it is excluded from the discovery that Judge Moore did, and I also think that the footnote that you cite dealing with Mr. Haslem is very clear that that exclusion of Mr. Haslem is limited to Mr. Haslem and only on the basis of circumstances dealing with Mr. Haslem.

So on that basis I think that some discovery on the issue of service of process is appropriate.

Having said that, I tend to agree with you that a lot of what is requested in here is not about deciding whether or not service of process was proper, but is really looking for other information, perhaps, to properly effectuate service, and I don't think discovery is proper in that respect.

Let me hear from you on that, Mr. Moskowitz.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor. Again, anything we can do to resolve these differences, we want to. So we are happy to forget the interrogatories. We don't want this to be burdensome on the defendant. So we want the deposition of her. As we know, discovery of service is jurisdictional discovery. The Eleventh Circuit allows that. So we don't want to be burdensome to her. She doesn't have to answer if there is a question about her driver's license. Produce whatever basic documents she currently has about her dealings with FTX and let us take her deposition.

I want to work all of these out. She is a very minor player in the spectrum of things.

THE COURT: Let me ask you, Mr. Moskowitz, because some of these items, and I don't know that it is just in the interrogatories, because I am concerned about the questions, frankly, at the deposition as well that starts getting into where she is now, what she is doing now, in order to somewhat effectuate service.

I don't think you get discovery to figure out how to serve her. You get discovery to show that how you served her was proper. Right?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. We will limit the questions, your Honor. I mean, we have the transcript from this hearing. We will not ask her those specific questions.

THE COURT: OK. 1 MR. MOSKOWITZ: We don't need to. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. So you will confine yourself to historical, where she lived on that date, whether she lived 4 5 in that apartment. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Those specific facts that I put in my 6 7 declaration, we will focus just on that. THE COURT: OK. Is that acceptable, then, to 8 9 Ms. Kullberg? 10 MR. SEPULVEDA: Yes, your Honor. We already provided dates to them of, I think it was January 29th and February 1st 11 for Creators and Kullberg, to the extent the court ordered 12 13 discovery. 14 THE COURT: OK. That works in terms of the dates as 15 well? 16 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Any dates are fine with us, your 17 Honor. 18 THE COURT: OK. 19 MR. MOSKOWITZ: We will cover them. 20 THE COURT: So then does that address, I quess, your 21 objection on the service of process issue? 22 MR. SEPULVEDA: Yes, it does, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: All right. Then let me get down to the 24 other question on personal jurisdiction. What other issues do 25 we have on that, Mr. Sepulveda?

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MR. SEPULVEDA: Your Honor, there's five requests. None of the requests are limited to contacts with the State of Florida. Starting from No. 5, it asks for all documents regarding whether YBAs or FTT constitutes a security under federal or state law. That is merits-based discovery. THE COURT: OK. Let me stop you right there. What does that have to do with personal jurisdiction? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, the law in Florida is not you need to actually commit an act in the State of Florida. mean, it is one of the differences --THE COURT: No, no, no. I'm asking about whether or not something is or isn't a security. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right, because if she is promoting an unregistered security and she knew it was an unregistered security, the fact that she is going out promoting it on the internet to millions of people saying you should buy this illegal product furthers the fraud, furthers the conspiracy, furthers what she's doing. THE COURT: If it is an unregistered -- you told me at the beginning of this hearing that the SEC, it's already been determined that it is an unregistered security. MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't know if somebody is going to come up and contest that, because it hasn't been found in a

court of law that it is an unregistered security. I don't

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think -- Sam went to jail. Nobody is really contesting now what the SEC is saying. If she is willing to say, yes, I agree it is an unregistered security, I don't need to go down that road. Again, it goes back to burdensome. I think what we've learned from people we settled with, they've got a folder. They have all the documents that they have from their FTX. The problem with these influencers is most of them scrubbed the databases and they erased from the internet all of their postings. So we had to spend three months on Archive.org going back to find Erika's posts because they were deleted. So that is something we have asked for. Give us the posts that you made, if you have a copy of them. THE COURT: OK. Let me stop you because that is a different question. Really, what I want to find out is, and let me take a look at --(Pause) THE COURT: The question, I guess, that we're talking about is No. 5 on the --MR. SEPULVEDA: Requests for production. THE COURT: I have the interrogatories in front of me. Let me just pull -- OK. Again, Mr. Moskowitz, whether these documents constitute a security under federal or state law. I quess I'm

just not certain how that is just merit based, something on the

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merits, right. If you've got an agreement and it is an unregistered security, does it matter whether or not she knows it is an unregistered security? MR. MOSKOWITZ: No. THE COURT: So then how is question 5 relevant to your personal jurisdiction? MR. MOSKOWITZ: We can withdraw that. THE COURT: OK. All right. So that is withdrawn then. MR. MOSKOWITZ: I think we asked like five requests to all of these people, total. So when we met with some of them, they are like, we don't have anything. OK. But if that's --THE COURT: Yes. I understand. I am just trying to --MR. MOSKOWITZ: Sure. THE COURT: I am trying to keep it confined within the personal jurisdiction world, and I agree with you in terms of the contracts and agreements. That goes to the conspiracy issue you said. I think any contracts or agreements that they have, there are other things in the communications establishing the agreements, those sorts of things, those do go to the conspiracy on the personal jurisdiction issues that I think Judge Moore found were at issue. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We are happy with just that. I mean, I want to be honest, your Honor. We are going to ask you for

things that are very important to the case. These other materials are not. So if we have all of her contracts, agreements, correspondence, payments with FTX, that's good enough.

That is the same for the other four social influencers. We will make it easy. If they just give us the documents they have regarding their contracts, their payments, their emails for what they did for FTX, that is all we're seeking. I don't want to make it more complex than it needs to be.

THE COURT: OK. I hear you. I see Mr. Sepulveda, he --

MR. SEPULVEDA: The devil is in the detail.

THE COURT: Let me go back and ask him.

MR. SEPULVEDA: Your Honor, going to No. 1, which the request says: All documents and communications, including contracts or agreements, regarding your relationship, directly or indirectly, with FTX.

I think Mr. Moskowitz just said he basically wants every single email communication exchanged by our clients with FTX or internally over a two- or three-year period regarding the FTX relationship. If communications, including communications that were outside the state between employees of FTX, I don't think he really wants that, but that is what he is asking for.

To the extent there is a contract, I don't believe our contracts actually reference the State of Florida. I'm not sure they would be responsive if they don't. He represented to you that there are some contracts that represent where they are directed to. I think if our contracts don't represent the state -- don't say we target Florida and don't refer to Florida and I know that our contracts were entered into with an entity that was from Delaware and had an Illinois provision, I'm not sure how that really gets him personal jurisdiction in Florida.

If your Honor wants us to produce the contracts, that's fine. When you start expanding it to every single communication regarding a three-year relationship, that is not relevant to jurisdiction and it would be burdensome, even though we don't have any affidavits at this point.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, it's been a year. They're saying it's burdensome. How do we know?

The acts don't have to occur in Florida. I mean, we've talked about that.

THE COURT: I understand. We talked about targeting. I think even whether -- Mr. Sepulveda, whether or not the agreement says it does, and I don't know what these agreements look like, if the agreement does and there's some other communication along the way that says, oh, pursuant to our agreement you should be targeting Florida and the response is yes, OK, we will do that, you know.

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MR. SEPULVEDA: Our position in our meet and confers, we said, look, we'll produce any communications that discuss Florida, relate to Florida, target Florida. We would agree to produce all of that. We don't have a problem with that. We think they're entitled to that. What we have a problem is when you're saying day-to-day communications regarding your FTX relationship, that is overbroad and not relevant to jurisdiction. THE COURT: Again, I am going to go back and forth. I am trying to get my head around exactly what this is because I don't understand exactly what this sort of promoter relationship is. MR. SEPULVEDA: Sure. THE COURT: What is it about that that isn't sufficient? What is it about that that you need for personal jurisdiction purposes? MR. MOSKOWITZ: She has a contract with FTX. We don't even get that, according to what he's saying. He's saying, well, if the contract --THE COURT: No, no, no. You're going to get that. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We're getting all agreements between her -- so I want to be clear --THE COURT: All agreements between --MR. MOSKOWITZ: All agreements between her and FTX, any and all payments that were made, because that is the

financial incentive she had to make these promotions, that is good enough. I'm trying to be as honest as possible.

It is not limited to Florida. It is any and all agreements with FTX, any addendums, revisions, any letter agreements with revise it, because sometimes they write them letters about their agreement. I'm not telling them to search for thousands of documents. So there can't be that many of those. And then whatever she was paid, the payments. Hey, thank you for promoting our FTX, here's your check, here's what you made. That's it. And it's been a year now.

THE COURT: OK. I hear you. I don't disagree with you that it seems to me that that would be burdensome, but I'm not clear how payments go to personal jurisdiction.

If they're payments in Florida, if they're payments for things in Florida, yes. If they're just payments, the agreement will say how the payment structure is. You're really talking about the amount, right, and the amount doesn't change whether or not you have long arm jurisdiction under the conspiracy, right.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. It is not the most important thing to us, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm not saying that you don't get this down the line on merits discovery if personal jurisdiction is established, right.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

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THE COURT: I'm just saying we have limited jurisdictional discovery here. So that is what I want to keep it to. What you need to address the jurisdictional issues. MR. MOSKOWITZ: OK. Contracts, agreements. THE COURT: Contracts and agreements. MR. SEPULVEDA: Amendments. THE COURT: And anything that would indicate that Florida is being targeted. MR. SEPULVEDA: Yes. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes. THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Or not. Hey, don't promote -- when you get on the internet, don't include Florida in your podcasts. Because if not, I presume the internet includes Florida, right. I mean, that is the argument I'm going to make. When you do a promotion on the internet --THE COURT: Sure. MR. MOSKOWITZ: -- YouTube, it hits Florida. If there is something that he has that says, no, we didn't mean to include Florida, of course, show me that. THE COURT: So what we're looking for, and this is going to address for you, and I just want to be clear, both for Kullberg and for Creators Choice? MR. SEPULVEDA: Yes, sir. THE COURT: OK. So it is going to be -- right,

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Mr. Moskowitz?
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              MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: So it will be any and all agreements
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     between Kullberg --
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              MR. SEPULVEDA: Or Creators.
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              THE COURT: -- or Creators Choice and FTX.
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              MR. MOSKOWITZ: Or any of their affiliate entities.
              THE COURT: FTX and any of their affiliated entities,
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      and any agreements or communications that establish or address
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      the targeting of Florida.
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              MR. SEPULVEDA: Understood.
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              MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. I just want to be clear, if it
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      is, say, the advertising agency Dentsu for FTX, if they signed
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      the agreement on behalf of FTX, it is on behalf of FTX. I
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      don't want to get into some problem.
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               THE COURT: Yes. They are in agreement. So FTX or
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      someone acting --
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              MR. MOSKOWITZ: On their behalf.
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              THE COURT: -- on FTX's behalf. OK.
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              MR. SEPULVEDA: And that will take care of all of
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      them?
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               THE COURT: Does that address everything for both of
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     you in terms of --
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              MR. MOSKOWITZ: We have the two depositions.
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              MR. SEPULVEDA: In regards to the deposition --
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1 MR. MOSKOWITZ: The deposition dates? MR. SEPULVEDA: Yes. 2 3 The one other thing, your Honor, with regards to the 4 service issue, we also had a protective order. I don't know if 5 you still need the deposition of Malik --6 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes. 7 MR. SEPULVEDA: -- or since you're getting Erika, that's OK. 8 9 MR. MOSKOWITZ: She gave an affidavit, so we 10 definitely want to test the affidavit. You can't give -- or withdraw the affidavit. 11 THE COURT: In our agreement you don't have standing 12 13 to contest that? Well, let me ask you a question. It seemed 14 to me one of the things that, and I don't know if you've 15 talked, but is there some issue as to a relationship between 16 Ms. Kullberg and Ms. Malik, or how this --17 MR. SEPULVEDA: I mean, since they're going to be 18 deposing -- maybe if you agree that we can give her, if you're not satisfied with Ms. Kullberg's answers about any 19 20 relationship she may have. MR. MOSKOWITZ: OK. Let's try that. 21 22 MR. KAYE: No, no, no. We want both. We want both 23 depositions. 24 Why? MR. MOSKOWITZ: 25 MR. KAYE: Because Arzu Malik gave a declaration that

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completely contradicts what the process server gave in his service affidavit, and there are a lot of inconsistencies between her position and Kullberg's position, and because they both gave affidavits we think that we should get both of them on those limited issues. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We will limit the deposition, your Honor, to, say, two hours. I mean, we don't want to be burdensome. So we will limit the deposition. If someone affirmatively gives a declaration, it is going to be tested. So we will limit it to two hours. THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: By Zoom. I will limit it to Zoom, two hours. THE COURT: Two-hour deposition. Again, we are talking about the events on the date of service. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. MR. SEPULVEDA: Thank you, your Honor. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. MR. EHRLICH: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrew Ehrlich, from Paul Weiss, on behalf of the Temasek defendants. Would it be agreeable for me to be heard? THE COURT: Sure. MR. EHRLICH: To address some of the comments by Mr. Moskowitz on Temasek, if I could give you just a minute on

what Temasek is.

Temasek was an equity investor in FTX. It made a preferred equity investment of in excess of \$300 million that was wiped out upon the bankruptcy of FTX. It is a sovereign wealth fund owned by the government of Singapore, based in Singapore.

There are two defendants named in these proceedings. One is Temasek Holdings. One is Temasek (USA).

In connection with our 12(b)(2) motion, a representative of each of those entities submitted a declaration. It is at ECF-300 in the main case, 300-2 and 300-3. In short what they state, which has, importantly, your Honor, never been contradicted by the plaintiffs, which I think is important in the case law in the Eleventh Circuit and in this district.

What those affidavits state is Temasek Holdings is a Singapore entity. Its employees are the ones who did the work on the FTX investment, based in Singapore. They never came to Florida. They never went to California.

There is a transferred case from California here, your Honor. So both jurisdictions are relevant for purposes of the 12(b)(2) motion. Neither party had contact or worked in either jurisdiction, and certainly Temasek Holdings has no presence in the United States, period, full stop.

Temasek (USA) is based in New York, has a small office

in California. None of the work related to the FTX investment -- the diligence, the investigation, the negotiation -- was done by U.S.-based people. It was all done in Singapore. And there is no contest as to any of those facts.

So what is the basis for jurisdiction that is asserted? It is, again, the long arm conspiracy jurisdiction. But what is the conspiracy?

I would ask Mr. Moskowitz to identify -- the court well knows for a conspiracy you need the who, what, where, when of the corrupt agreement.

The facts that are pleaded truly are Temasek was an investor, and certainly a significant one. It did due diligence, so it must have known, and for a period of time a Temasek employee sat on an honorific advisory board that had no legal authority but was a group of investors that were on an advisory board for a period of time.

That is the conspiracy.

I think I heard Mr. Moskowitz, I think what he said was it was a validator for FTX. Well, respectfully, that does not constitute the basis for a conspiracy under the law. So what exactly are they entitled to test here?

What we agreed to do, voluntarily, is to answer the interrogatories that were propounded as relates to the two parties that were sued, and we agreed to run, and are currently

undertaking to run, email searches for communications with FTX, Sam Bankman-Fried, FTX and its agents that would direct or relate to conduct in Florida in connection with Temasek's investment, and we had a meet and confer and we said to plaintiffs, we think that's enough. If there is something else you want us to do, tell us, because what you served two weeks ago were 46 blunderbuss merits discovery requests — information about legal contracts, information about all communications, about everything. Tell us what else you want beyond communications directed at Florida and we'll answer your interrogatories.

We didn't get a response. We got a motion.

I know no court likes to be burdened by emails between the parties, but it is attached as Exhibit 1 to the motion to compel. You can read for yourself. My partner, Ms. Kovalenko, said, Here's what we'll do; if you have another proposal, tell us. We got a motion five hours later.

So as far as we're concerned, your Honor, we behaved in good faith. There is no contradiction of the jurisdictional facts that we've submitted that require jurisdictional discovery, whether it is the <a href="Cortazar">Cortazar</a> case or the <a href="Serra-Cruz">Serra-Cruz</a> case or the <a href="Zapata">Zapata</a> case, all cases in this district that hold jurisdictional discovery is not appropriate in the context of an absence of a fact question, but we recognize Judge Moore ordered it and we are going to obviously comply in good faith

with his order. We think we made an appropriate proposal. We think we are doing enough.

Incidentally, in light of this record, it does not seem appropriate to us to burden people halfway across the world with depositions when we have yet to see a meaningful fact question. So that is how we see the world, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Moskowitz, I am going to go back to the same question I had before.

I agree that some of this discovery requested was very detailed, and I could not see how, other than in the most tangential ways, it was related to personal jurisdiction, especially proportional, the time and the limited discovery that Judge Moore has granted you. So what I'm asking again is, what do you really need?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes.

THE COURT: They have said they are going to answer all your interrogatories, right, on behalf of the two parties.

Are we good then on the interrogatories?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: So the deposition we clearly need to take because he gave a sworn declaration of somebody from his company Temasek, and there are other references to (ONE)

Temasek. We don't know the organizational structure. We don't have to take his word for it. We are not at a motion to

dismiss the conspiracy allegations today. We are just here to figure out who is the right party.

So we want the one deposition of the company, which, under oath, we are going to question his declaration, and we'd like the documents of his connection with FTX, with the company, so we can see which entity entered into the deals with FTX. There are different ones. He says there is a Temasek (USA), Temasek Singapore. Let's see the contracts. Let's see the agreements between you and FTX so we can see who's there, and we ask for some basic organizational structure. How is the company structured? That's it. We don't need all the others.

I agree, your Honor, we have had many meet and confers. We have 32 law firms helping us. They've got 50 law firms. So I think on both sides we are all trying to do our best. But we could cut it down to give us the interrogatory answers, give us any and all agreements with FTX, give us your organizational structure, and give us a date for a deposition or withdraw your declaration. I mean, if you're going to put a declaration into the record, we have to test it. And give us any date in the next three weeks. That would be sufficient for us.

THE COURT: OK. Let me come back to you. Excuse me, because I have to tell you, I'm terrible with names. Remind me.

MR. EHRLICH: Yes. It is Andrew Ehrlich.

THE COURT: Ehrlich. I should remember that. Yes.

MR. EHRLICH: On behalf of Temasek.

So a couple of things, your Honor. One, the declarations, Mr. Moskowitz may not have read the declarations we submitted. They are very clear. They say Temasek Holdings has a subsidiary. It identifies the subsidiary and the subsidiary of that. Artz Holdings, Inc. is the party that made the investment. We told them who made the investment in the declaration. The interrogatories ask for what's the structure, how is it owned, who does what, who are the people. We are going to answer the interrogatories.

So I still don't hear the question that requires probing of a witness where there is not a factual dispute, because that is the touchstone of the cases — is there a factual dispute. You don't get to take discovery just because you want to test something where it is not controverted, at least in the jurisdictional context.

THE COURT: Well, look, I understand your argument,
Mr. Urlich, but in my view that ship has sailed because Judge
Moore found that there was enough contested and disputed that
it warranted jurisdictional discovery, and he did identify what
he viewed as being in play, I think, in the motion when he
talked about, in terms of Temasek, it was the contact with the
forum state and the purported corporate separateness, right.
So it is the interrelatedness of the companies.

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MR. EHRLICH: OK, your Honor. Understood. THE COURT: And I understand that you don't agree with that, but that is his ruling. That is the law of the case as far as I am concerned. MR. EHRLICH: Understood, your Honor, and understood on the contracts, the agreements. We'll provide those. I would ask for the same accommodation. It doesn't seem to me that, if this is done efficiently, this needs to be more than a two-hour event. The organizational structure is going to be clear in the interrogatories. It, frankly, was already clear in the affidavit. It is not that complicated. There are four entities. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, no. We said two hours for a woman that is giving an affidavit about a service. Let's not forget, the bankruptcy court has said it's \$6 billion in damages. They may be liable for \$6 billion. So let's put this in context here. There's two companies. He said there's two separate companies. We want one seven-hour deposition of each of them. He says they're in Singapore. Do them by Zoom. I mean, there is no burdensome to wake up, do a deposition, wake up, do a deposition. THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: And just the areas that the judge has

said to go into. 1 2 THE COURT: I hear you and I understand. Frankly, I agree that a deposition is appropriate. Given the personal 3 jurisdictional issues here, two seven-hour depositions seem a 4 bit much. 5 MR. MOSKOWITZ: It is a lot. It is a lot. We don't 6 7 take long depositions. How about if we agree on four hours, a four-hour deposition of each. 8 9 THE COURT: I think a half-day deposition. 10 Mr. Ehrlich. MR. EHRLICH: Half of the seven hours allotted by the 11 12 federal rules. 13 THE COURT: Let's keep it at four hours. 14 MR. EHRLICH: OK. Your Honor, I do want to just 15 respond to something Mr. Moskowitz said. I don't know who said we are liable for \$6 billion. This thing has been scrutinized 16 17 all over the place. Temasek has never been charged by any regulator anywhere. So I am not sure what that --18 19 THE COURT: Look, I don't intend on passing upon any 20 of that here today. 21 MR. EHRLICH: Of course. 22 THE COURT: All I am doing here today -- understand, 23 there's a lot that is going to be litigated in this case. 24 MR. EHRLICH: Right. 25 THE COURT: All I'm addressing here is the discovery

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that is needed on this jurisdictional basis that Judge Moore has ordered. That is really it. MR. EHRLICH: Thank you. THE COURT: Again, let me be clear. For each of these two parties it will be a four-hour deposition on personal jurisdictional issues of the corporate entities, including the issues that Judge Moore has talked about, the interrelatedness and the contacts with the forum state. MR. EHRLICH: OK. THE COURT: That is what the issue should be. MR. EHRLICH: Understood. THE COURT: That will go to the contracts and agreements and the basics of that. So the contracts and agreements will be produced. The organizational structure, you will answer the interrogatories. Each of the parties will answer as to themselves. Is that it then? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Just give us a deposition date, say, next week, in two weeks, before the deadline. MR. EHRLICH: We will have one promptly and it will be within the deadline. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Great. THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor. MR. EHRLICH: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Thank you.

MS. BUCHWALD: Your Honor, Lara Samet Buchwald, of Davis Polk, on behalf of defendant Deltec as well as Jean Chalopin, that is the chairman of Deltec Bank & Trust.

If I may, your Honor, we are both responding to their motion to compel as well as we filed our own motion to quash and for a protective order.

If I can set the stage for a second, because I think we are slightly differently positioned, and I think it came through in our papers, but I just want to make the issue clear.

Deltec is a Bahamas-based bank. Mr. Chalopin is a Bahamas resident and citizen, also the chairman of the bank.

The plaintiffs' allegations, candidly, are not what you just heard from Mr. Moskowitz earlier. They are contained in a handful of pages. They allege that we are both Bahamas residents, and there are no allegations of specific conduct, case-related conduct relating to Florida. There is also a separate Washington complaint that hasn't been served. There is the same thing, no allegations with respect to Washington.

We have tried to engage on these personal jurisdiction issues for some time. Obviously, without success.

The key backdrop here, which, again, positions us differently and creates a bigger issue, that can't easily be resolved by a meeting in the middle, is that there is a specific Bahamas law that prohibits my clients from responding

and disclosing anything about their customers.

So we have a declaration in from Lanecia Darville. It is at, I believe, 470-1 on ECF.

THE COURT: I've reviewed it. Yes.

MS. BUCHWALD: OK. Excellent.

So what that declaration talks about is the interplay of two statutes. It is the Bank & Trust Companies Regulations Act of 2020, which is actually — there was a repealed earlier version from 1965, and then there is the Evidence (Proceedings in other Jurisdictions) Act.

The way that the statutes operate is that the Bank Act says you as a bank, as well as your employees and your officers and your directors, cannot disclose information about a customer's identity, assets, liabilities, accounts, etc., and then there is an exception. The exception says unless you have an order from the Bahamas Supreme Court, or I think the language is a court of competent jurisdiction within the Bahamas, that lawfully requires a response.

So we have explained what that approach would be and how to do it, but absent that we are subject to fines as well as imprisonment if we respond.

Now, I then take a step back and say, well, let's look at the requests and do the requests really seek customer information or not.

We are in the position, I think, like some of the

others here -- not like the folks who got five requests but who received 40 and kind of charitably construed probably 70 requests -- that ask for everything about account information not only of FTX entities but every agent and representative and employee of FTX. We're asked about audits. We're asked about any sort of information concerning monitoring accounts. These are extremely substantive. Frankly, they go beyond merits-type discovery requests.

So when you think about is there a way to thread the needle where you're not violating the Bank Act in responding, we don't see any way to do it, which is why from the beginning we said -- by the way, from the beginning is not a year ago.

We got these discovery requests on the Friday before

Christmas -- we said, look, there is an issue here. There is the Evidence (Proceedings in other Jurisdictions) Act and this is the way we can respond to appropriately-tailored discovery.

We were told, no, we are going to stand on our discovery.

That is where we are. It leaves us, frankly, differently positioned than the others.

When I think about both the framework -- and I think we and plaintiffs both agree that where you have the conflict between their requests and between a foreign law that applies, you are looking at the Supreme Court's decision in <a href="MaintingEnglish"><u>Aerospatiale</u></a>, and they talk and they start kind of from the premise of the idea that, look, we are not going to have a

blanket rule that foreign laws will always trump the federal rules, but what we are going to say is you have to be cautious, right, you have to be able to understand that when you have foreign litigants, you give them special vigilance, and when you have foreign litigants, you take care to be able to navigate these particular issues.

What the Supreme Court said is for, quote-unquote, delicate issues like that we're not going to give you a rule, but we'll drop a footnote and here are some factors to consider, and the factors we seemingly agree with. The application of them we don't.

The reality is what you have here is extremely overbroad requests that are relating to a motion that we made which is challenging the facial sufficiency of their pleadings.

So they allege that we are a Bahamas-based bank and a Bahamas-based chairman, individual, and there are no allegations beyond that. So we don't even put in a declaration contesting jurisdictional facts because we're moving to dismiss on the basis of their own allegations.

So when you talk about kind of the first factor, the necessity of the information, from our perspective, again, there is nothing that is needed.

Then you go on to the various different factors, including whether the information originated in the U.S.

Deltec is a Bahamas-based bank. It doesn't have servers in the

U.S., it doesn't have documents in the U.S., it doesn't have information originating in the U.S. The same thing with Mr. Chalopin. He is a Bahamas resident.

Then when you go on to the extent to which noncompliance would violate either U.S. policy interests or compliance would violate Bahamian policy interests, that is where you have, again, decades and decades of a statute being in place that says Bahamas-based banks, you may not disclose this information or we're going to impose a penalty and we're going to send you to jail.

So I don't have the ability standing here to say, you know what, these handful of things, if we are going to narrow it down, we will be OK, because the reality is unless we are taking everything off the table that relates to customers, we're faced with the same Hobbesian choice where we either respond or we're subject to criminal sanction in the Bahamas.

So, again, I think that is where we are. It is from a kind of policy perspective. When you think about the policies that underlie personal jurisdiction, quite challenging, because we do have -- again, I understand Mr. Moskowitz may disagree -- we have this very small Bahamas-based bank, and when you think about, again, due process inquiries, when you think about whether there is specific jurisdiction, when you think about whether they would anticipate being haled into court and on defending their jurisdiction would have to make merits-based

discovery and potentially risk criminal sanction in the U.S., 1 that is where the rubber meets the road. 2 3 THE COURT: Well, before you start, Mr. Moskowitz, let 4 me ask you a question. Ms. Buchwald? 5 MS. BUCHWALD: Yes. 6 THE COURT: I hear your argument and I appreciate the 7 circumstances that it puts your clients in, but, again, I'm looking at Judge Moore's order. He ordered your clients to 8 engage in jurisdictional discovery. 9 10 What you are saying is jurisdictional discovery 11 doesn't apply to us. That is done. He's already decided that 12 it does, right. That is what this order says. All defendants, 13 and that includes your clients, have to engage in 14 jurisdictional discovery, limited jurisdictional discovery. 15 MS. BUCHWALD: I would say two things. Number one is, the issue of whether we could comply wasn't yet before the 16 17 court. So we haven't had the opportunity --THE COURT: Why was that? 18 MS. BUCHWALD: Because the request was made to lift 19 20 the stay by plaintiffs. This wasn't on our motion. 21 THE COURT: But you responded, and there is a line in 22 your response that says this may violate Bahamas law and 23 doesn't go beyond that. So that is in there. So Judge Moore 24 presumably was told something and someone at least flagged the

beginning of this issue, and he went ahead and he ordered

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discovery.

If you didn't tell him, whether jurisdictional or any other discovery, no one argued in more detail. This Bahamas statute wasn't cited to Judge Moore.

MS. BUCHWALD: What I would say, your Honor, is that obviously we have moved for a protective order and to quash. That is a separate motion that we've made that raises these issues that puts in the relevant evidence on that piece.

So, sure, I don't think Judge Moore appreciated when he said limited jurisdictional discovery that it would create a situation for a defendant where in responding we'd potentially risk criminal penalties. That is number one.

Number two, limited jurisdictional discovery doesn't necessarily entail dozens of pages of requests.

THE COURT: That is a different question, and I will address that. The first one I want to do because the motion to quash on this, as far as I'm concerned, Judge Moore said there is jurisdictional discovery and it is not within my purview to say, eh, Judge Moore didn't fully appreciate this and his order doesn't apply. If you want him to consider that, then, as far as I'm concerned, that is a motion to reconsider or something to him on the jurisdictional discovery issue and you argue this.

He has said that there is jurisdictional discovery, and that is not something that I think I can nor do I have any

willingness to overrule. That doesn't mean that of some the issues that are raised, that you've raised, don't impact, I think, the scope of discovery that is in play, because I think they do, at the very least.

I'm not sure how far this discovery extends in terms of the information that is being provided. I just don't think that is something that I can do, and I think under the case law too I'm not sure that, even going through the factors, it is clear to me that this discovery isn't appropriate, especially given the time lines that are involved here.

How long does it take to go through this process in the Bahamas?

MS. BUCHWALD: The answer is I don't know, but we have fully-briefed motions to dismiss. So the reality is if it takes time and they want to ask the court for more time and to hold that motion in abeyance, that may be a way to do it.

THE COURT: Judge Moore has said that this is his time line. What I'm here to do is enforce his time line in his orders, not to change them.

As far as I'm concerned, if that is the issue, that is something that you need to take to Judge Moore.

MS. BUCHWALD: OK. Again, I think the issue is, again, we are differently situated. We have a statute that is very explicit and on point.

THE COURT: I don't disagree with you on that. You

are in a different situation and the considerations are different, but we have a ruling in place.

I'm not certain that even under the Supreme Court's case -- the Third Circuit case that I think plaintiffs cited,

<u>Automotive Refinishing</u>, is very instructive on the fact that these principles apply to jurisdictional discovery and that jurisdictional discovery can go forward under these circumstances.

Given the time lines that Judge Moore has ordered and his finding that jurisdictional discovery is appropriate that, absent something that you're going to tell me that there is some way to get this done under Bahamian law in this way, I think that this is going forward under the Rules of Civil Procedure and the discovery rules.

MS. BUCHWALD: A couple of thoughts. Number one is, with respect to the Third Circuit case, there is a Supreme Court case, right. There is <u>Aerospatiale</u>, which really talks about how do you deal in this framework. So I think —

THE COURT: And the Third Circuit case applies it, right?

MS. BUCHWALD: The Third Circuit case applies it. Different facts, but the Third Circuit case applies it.

The Third Circuit case is also talking about whether you have a uniform rule. In other words, as a blanket rule you must go to the foreign law before you can consider the federal

rules. We are not arguing for that.

We are saying in our specific situation, where we have a specific statute that says you may not provide this or you risk penalty or you risk going to jail, then given where we are and given the fact that our motion is quite literally only challenging the facial sufficiency of their complaint that it is a different situation here than you have in any of the cases that we have seen on a cite.

So that is where we stand.

Look, if there were a situation in which they came to us and said, you know what, I see that you have a challenge. I see that you have a challenge. Actually, what we are going to ask for is what we really think of as true jurisdictional discovery. Do you have licenses in Florida. Do you have physical buildings in Florida. Maybe we get there and we can figure out a way to conclude that doesn't violate the Bank Act and that doesn't violate --

THE COURT: How could that violate the Bank Act? Even what you've cited, it only has to do with customer information, right?

MS. BUCHWALD: It only has to do with customer information, but, again --

THE COURT: That wouldn't be customer information anyway.

MS. BUCHWALD: I agree, but that is not what they're

seeking. If you look at their requests, you can go through one by one by one and the vast majority are seeking customer information. Tons of customer information.

To the extent that there are ones that don't technically require customer information, they are wildly unrelated to jurisdictional discovery. Can I have any audits that have ever been conducted of your bank.

So where we are is, if there were something that were narrow and appropriate, I suspect we could get there, but when we raise the issue both about breadth and with respect to, here is the particular challenge we're facing, we were told, yeah, too bad.

Again, if there is a way to thread the needle, if there is a way to get comfortable, we will try to do it, but I think the reality is, again, we are facing situations and we are facing a choice that is impossible for our clients to make.

THE COURT: OK. Let me hear from Mr. Moskowitz.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, I told you before that there are things that we need and things that are important and things that are not. This is troubling. Let me explain why.

A few weeks ago we informed Deltec, you are not a domestic bank, you do not have a dealer's license, and you can't handle Bahamian dollars. You're not a Bahamian bank. You're an international bank. We told them that their disclosures with FTX describes Deltec is a global financial and

insurance services group for innovators, entrepreneurs and their networks. Deltec empowers SMEs, their founders, their investors, blah, blah, goes on a lot more.

We told them that there's a lot of Deltec divisions.

Deltec Asset Management Group, offices in New York, Nassau,

London. There is a Deltec International Group. Offices in New

York. FTX, Delchain, Deltec Bank & Trust.

What is going on here? We are not just saying -credibility is everything. So to say that Deltec is a tiny -and they said it again -- it is a tiny little Bahamian bank,
that is not true.

Before FTX got involved with them, the reason Sam went to them is because they were backing the stablecoin Tether for billions of dollars. 30, 40, billions of dollars Mr. Chalopin had to physically have to back the coin. He is not a local Bahamian bank.

So what have I heard in the last three weeks. I see an affidavit citing some Bahamian statute. Fine. But they better be very careful if they're saying under oath that this is a Bahamian bank, because I asked them three weeks ago. I said, it is not a Bahamian bank. I have never seen or heard or read anything to the difference. So that is why this deposition is crucial.

There is a reason they keep saying we're a small bank, we're a small bank. How did you back Tether? That is \$30

billion. It is an international conglomerate.

So I know all we have is our credibility. I just don't understand how they can keep saying, well, now we're a Bahamian bank and there's a Bahamian statute. We address that. The U.S. Supreme Court addressed even if they are a Bahamian bank, but I'm suspicious here. There's so much going on. I think this deposition is going to be the most insightful.

Think about it. Each of the accounts that came in,

Sam said, I transferred from Alameda to FTX, secretly,

illegally. He did that at Deltec. Deltec had Alameda accounts

and they had FTX accounts and they were transferring between

them. So I don't know how they could make this argument we're

just a local Bahamian bank. You can't deposit a Bahamian

dollar.

So I haven't, A, seen any evidence that they are a Bahamian bank, to start there. I have seen evidence that they are an international bank that probably handles more crypto in the world than anybody else, and Mr. Chalopin is a billionaire. So I get a little upset when somebody kind of leads us down this road.

We want a deposition. Let's get under oath what the Deltec conglomerate is, what was Deltec's involvement, how did they buy Farmington Bank. These things — we're not going to be burdensome. We will do it by Zoom. There is something here that is fishy.

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discovery is.

THE COURT: Look, Mr. Moskowitz, again, a lot of this may be good and appropriate merits discovery, but, again, the order is for limited jurisdictional discovery on the issue of personal jurisdiction. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Absolutely, your Honor. THE COURT: Obviously, Judge Moore did not want full merits discovery to go forward because he kept that stay in place. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We are going to limit it just like we did with the other defendants, your Honor. THE COURT: How are we going to get there? MR. MOSKOWITZ: We're going to ask them about -- OK. THE COURT: I understand, and it is somewhat concerning, right, any time you enter an order that is doing something that someone might be forced to violate the law of where they live, and that is not something that is not concerning. I think the law is that that can be done and it is appropriate to do it in certain circumstances, and regardless of the case, I think that is done. I think that Judge Moore has just said they have to do discovery. So I think my goal, my role here is simply to figure out what the scope of that

MR. MOSKOWITZ: As I've explained, we are going to ask

them about the corporate structure, about Deltec Asset

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Management Group, Deltec International Group, Delchain, Deltec Bank & Trust, how they each are related to each other, who actually handled the FTX and Alameda accounts, are they a Bahamian bank, are they a registered Bahamian bank, and then we have events which we told them about that occurred in Miami. We actually have --THE COURT: Let me stop you right there, Mr. Moskowitz. Let me ask Ms. Buchwald. Corporate structure, who handled the client, all that sort of stuff, it seems to me that that is not client information, right? That is not customer information. That is information about the bank. MS. BUCHWALD: Is this mic on? THE COURT: Yes. MS. BUCHWALD: OK. With respect to the corporate structure, I agree with you. With respect to who handled the client, again, I'm not a Bahamas lawyer nor am I a Bahamian lawyer, but I'm not a Bahamas lawyer, and it depends on what the phrasing is and what the questions are. So where I don't want to lead folks are to a situation in which we are saying no to every answer, because you can't do that. So with respect to corporate structure, I agree with you that corporate structure is not an issue. If that is what

they were limited to, we would be able to respond to that.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Moskowitz, what I'm trying -- I think you both see what I'm trying to do is, I'm trying to get to someplace where there are things that -- I want to get you what you need to address jurisdictional discovery and I want to do as best I can without them having to run afoul of any potential violations of Bahamian law.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Sure.

THE COURT: We may not be able to accomplish that, but there may be some things that we are in agreement are going to be.

So I want to start and go there and see where we are on that, and then we can go forward and see what else is involved.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: I think the seminal issue which we'll ask is, are you a Bahamian bank, because the information we've received is they're not. I mean, that is a pretty basic question, right. You'd think in the last three weeks they could have come back to us and said, Adam, the people that are talking to you, they don't know what they're talking about. Here are our records. Here. We are a small bank in the Bahamas. We haven't seen anything about that. So that is the first area.

Then we have news that they were in Miami. Deltec International Group, Delchain Limited and Realm Insurance, who Deltec owns, they all did all of these seminars in Miami. Why?

They said: The event's a great opportunity to network with potential clients and spread the word about the Deltec group of customers and our wide range of services and benefits.

I could ask them about that. That is not going to violate any Bahamian law.

THE COURT: OK. So what we are talking about is -- let's go through it -- whether or not -- I guess what type of institution it is, right?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

THE COURT: What the corporation is. What type of institution it is.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: And then what role did these subsidiaries play in the FTX events, right.

Maybe Realm Insurance, which offers crypto insurance, had no involvement. That's a pretty simple question. They had no contact with Sam or no contact with FTX. But every one of the PR, press releases that they put out said that they are a global financial and services group. It doesn't say they are a local Bahamian bank. How could a local Bahamian bank have \$30 billion in Tether. It is illogical.

So we are going to ask them all about what they did for FTX. We are not violating anybody else. It just doesn't really make sense. I mean, FTX has already -- Sam's already been convicted of fraud. He committed fraud. Their concern is that the Bahamas authorities -- they're not in the Bahamas

liquidation. There was a liquidator there. He didn't involve
Deltec Bank. I may ask them about that. We can ask them about
it. They are not in that. They weren't brought into the
receivership. They have nothing to do with it because, our
opinion, it is an international bank. It is not Bahamas.

So we are just going to ask all of these questions and
see the documents from them about their corporate structure and
the relationship between these four Deltec subsidiaries, and we

THE COURT: Let me see where we are.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you.

long time.

THE COURT: No, no. I want to ask you some questions about this because, again, I think -- and the issues I am going to address now are really going to be the scope of the discovery.

could narrow this dep to four hours too. That shouldn't take a

Ms. Buchwald, I think, as I've said, I think the motion to quash and for protective order, I am going to deny. I think that you need to take to Judge Moore on a motion for reconsideration. So that is going to be denied.

Then I think the issue is -- I take it under the cases, Societe Aerospatiale, right?

MS. BUCHWALD: Your guess is as good as mine.

THE COURT: In that case, I think the considerations of what discovery is and I think a court is required to be even

more stringent on discovery dealing with a foreign national.

So I do want to make sure that this is very tightly limited to the personal jurisdictions.

Again, I grant you that there are merits issues that are tied into that, but I don't want to go forward and have situations where this isn't going forward because there is some unresolved issue as to what has to be answered and what doesn't have to be answered and what has to be produced and what doesn't have to be produced.

So where are we? Let's start with the production.

Documents. What are the documents that you need? Because I think a lot of the documents that we are talking about are bank operational documents, internal, how they handle accounts and how they do this. I don't see how those deal with personal jurisdiction except in the most tangential ways.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. At this stage, your Honor -- again, we are just asking what we need -- give us the contracts, the agreements you set up with FTX, Sam, and all of his companies and subsidiaries. Show us the contracts.

The contracts, your Honor, actually list the names of the entities, and you saw there's six different Deltec entities. So who is the entity that signed the agreements with them, right.

THE COURT: Just so we're clear, we are not talking about regular depository agreements, right.

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MR. MOSKOWITZ: Not at all. FTX. We are just saying We are not saying somebody who just put their --FTX. THE COURT: No, no. MR. MOSKOWITZ: -- savings account. THE COURT: I'm saying, you're not just saying a bank depository account that FTX had. You're talking about some --MR. MOSKOWITZ: Global master agreement whereby people could send in money directly to FTX. I don't want to know the customer's name, I don't want to know any privacy concerns of that person, but they must have had agreements with FTX -- this is what we're going to do for you; these are the services we are going to provide for you. So much has been disclosed. I mean, what hasn't been disclosed about the relationship with FTX that the receiver doesn't have. The receiver has every page of materials from the FTX account. So it is kind of silly. I mean, she didn't address any of that. The receiver right now is sitting on the FTX servers. He has every email, every bank statement, every everything. We've talked to the insiders who told us all about them. So it is sort of like -- it is not really a true world to say we're nervous. There is no way the Bahamas is going to come after them because it's all been disclosed already to the receiver. So what we are going to ask is about the different entities of Deltec, the relationship to them. We'd like their

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documents in terms of any agreements which they entered into with FTX regarding what they would do for FTX, and then we'll ask them about these other entities, the Deltec International Group, these other entities, contacts they've had in Miami. We know they had various events. We'll ask them about that. And then Farmington Bank. They bought a bank in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Chalopin bought it for \$3 million. He turned around and sold it with Sam. I mean, real questionable allegations there. Then the insider at FTX got a special kickback. There is stuff there that have nothing to do with Bahamas Bankrupt Secrecy Act. So Farmington Bank in Seattle, we are going to ask a

little bit about that -- how did you situate with that, how did you sell it, buy it, whatever -- and that's it. We will limit this to four hours by Zoom.

MS. BUCHWALD: Your Honor, if I may, briefly.

THE COURT: You may.

MS. BUCHWALD: So I'm not going to respond point by point to some of the substantive things that were said there.

In large part what I'll say is, when things don't show up in a complaint and you can't plead them consistent with Rule 11 but then you say them as if they're true, it is pretty problematic.

In any event, with respect to kind of the broader picture of how we move forward. Number one is, again, I'm not

a Bahamas lawyer so I can't say that the categories that are here are entirely fine. What I would say is as a matter of logic things like the banking license, there should be a way through with the banking license. The corporate structure, there should be a way through.

When you go beyond that, what did every entity in a corporate group have, what are their contacts and what did they do, you're dealing with an issue of possession, custody, and control. You have a group that has different entities, that has different businesses, and the idea that somehow that the regulated bank has all of this information, I don't know that they do.

What I would say is this. I am very concerned that if a deposition is ordered, we are going to be in a world where every single question asks about customer information, and I'm going to be there directing a witness not to respond to every question. No one wants to be in that position.

If there is a way that we can frame this in terms of interrogatories or in terms of a written deposition, which I know none of us do but it is there under the federal rules, so that we can respond, and then if there is something else to talk about, we can talk about it. That might be a way through this that doesn't raise all of the tricky, thorny issues with respect to potential criminal liability here.

THE COURT: OK. Mr. Moskowitz, my concern, and I

think what I'm hearing -- and, Ms. Buchwald, you tell me -- is 1 I guess the party that has been served, is it Deltec Bank? 2 3 MS. BUCHWALD: Deltec Bank & Trust was served with the Florida complaint, not the Washington complaint, but yes. 4 5 THE COURT: That that is an entity that may not have all this information because of where it falls within, perhaps, 6 7 the structure that you have described. I don't know, but it does sound to me like I'm hearing something to that effect when 8 I hear the regulated bank. 9 10 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I could say this, your Honor. Mr. Chalopin said -- and she can correct me if I'm wrong -- I 11 run Deltec Bank and I run all the other Deltec entities. 12 13 Mr. Chalopin. 14 THE COURT: That may be a whole different issue as to Mr. Chalopin because he may have those answers. OK. 15 16 This is what I am going to do at this point. 17 Obviously, it is what is in their possession, custody, or 18 control, as in all cases, but the parties here will have to turn over all contracts and agreements that they and other 19 20 entities, other Deltec entities that they -- of other Deltec 21 entities which are in their custody, possession, and control 22 that are with FTX or one of the FTX entities. 23 Now, look, will also have to produce documents 24 regarding the banking license and corporate structure, and I

think that is all we were talking about in terms of documents,

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is that right? 1 2 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: What was it in terms of Farmington Bank? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Whatever documents or materials they 4 have about their purchase and sale to FTX of the bank, because 5 6 FTX then used Farmington Bank as another conduit of their 7 funds. THE COURT: Who is --8 9 MS. BUCHWALD: So to be clear, your Honor, Deltec 10 didn't purchase Farmington Bank. Farmington Bank also doesn't 11 have a jurisdictional defense that's live. 12 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Your Honor, it's OK. Again, let's try 13 to cut this. In our deposition, we could ask them, maybe we 14 will briefly ask them a question about it, but we won't go into 15 any of the customers. We will just ask them briefly about how that was handled. If there is a question, counsel can tell us, 16 17 and we will, of course, be very careful not to violate any 18 customer agreements. 19 THE COURT: OK. 20 MR. MOSKOWITZ: OK. 21 THE COURT: So there will be nothing about customers 22 or customer agreements or customer information. 23 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Besides FTX. Right. 24 THE COURT: Besides the agreements with FTX. 25 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Buchwald, I think in terms of the personal jurisdiction and the issues that Judge Moore has identified that that is probably about as narrow as we can make it at this point.

MS. BUCHWALD: Understood, your Honor. Maybe I can take -- I know you said on the protective order, on the motion to quash, you weren't willing to grant that. The one request I might have is if you can craft a protective order that says, in effect, what Mr. Moskowitz said, which is, And plaintiffs will not ask about customer information, I think that would go a long way to giving my clients some comfort here.

THE COURT: Mr. Moskowitz, if someone from the Bahamas comes to -- I can understand that. If they want something to show why they are doing something required by a court order and not something else and that they were doing something to protect themselves, and you've represented that you are not going to ask --

MR. MOSKOWITZ: It is just FTX and Alameda. So as long as those two customers are in there, we are not going to be asking about Mr. Bahamas or anyone else.

THE COURT: What you are asking about is the agreements between Deltec and --

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Alameda and FTX. Right. We will get to everything later down the road, but for purposes of this battle, it will just be the agreements between Alameda, FTX,

and Deltec, figure out who those companies were that were involved in those agreements. We will get past jurisdiction. Then we will deal with the motion to dismiss.

THE COURT: OK. What I will do, then, is I am going to grant a limited protective order that the discovery and the deposition shall not include questioning about Deltec customers and Deltec customer information other than the agreements between Deltec and Alameda.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Alameda and FTX.

THE COURT: I'm sorry.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. Alameda and FTX and any of their related parties. It could be FTX U.S. It could be an FTX or Alameda company. I don't think there's going to be any confusion there.

THE COURT: Ms. Buchwald, that should give your client some cover. I understand that you don't want any of it to go forward, but I am going to order that it go forward.

So under the circumstances, is there anything else that you think that it needs to be worded in some way to give them cover in the Bahamas? I understand you are not a Bahamian lawyer. None of us are.

MS. BUCHWALD: No, and what I can say is this. What continues to give me pause is if FTX and FTX-related entities had accounts. Again, you read the statute and questions about the assets and the like are kind of squarely within what is

prohibited from being shared, and I take it what they're saying is we want to understand the contractual relationship, and that's what you are limiting it to.

THE COURT: Let me ask that too, Mr. Moskowitz, because I understand your concern. I understand you'd like to do it.

In terms of personal jurisdiction, what the assets are, what they are depositing, those amounts, how does that go to jurisdiction? Isn't the jurisdictional issue really about what the agreements are and how they're transacting business rather than the amounts in which they're doing it or who individual clients and depositors and individual loans and that sort of thing?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes. I'm trying to do it in the dark because I don't know what is there.

Certainly what they did is relevant to, say, were they a coconspirator. So I need to know not only what the contract said, but what did they actually do. Did they do \$30 billion a week for FTX in money going back and forth. That may actually go towards furthering the conspiracy, which is an act -- I get it. It is on the edge side of it.

THE COURT: You're really getting into merits there.

You're not really getting into the jurisdictional issue because if you have a conspiracy, you have a conspiracy whether it is small, whether it is big --

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Fair enough.

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2 THE COURT: -- if you contributed. 3 MR. MOSKOWITZ: We will agree to just the agreements, 4 contracts with FTX, Alameda, and their related companies. 5 That's it. That will be enough for this hurdle. 6 THE COURT: OK. Then in terms of the production, it 7 will be those documents that we've already discussed. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right. And then one four-hour Zoom 8 9 deposition? 10 THE COURT: One four-hour Zoom deposition. That will be -- we are just talking about one. 11 12 MR. MOSKOWITZ: One, yes. One, and it is a corporate 13 representative. So somebody will get prepared and we will 14 see -- obviously, your Honor can see if we ask the person and 15 he says I have no idea what Deltec whatever is. I mean, he or 16 she has to do some preparation. 17 I'm telling them what we are going to ask them. I 18 have given them the names of these entities so they can sit 19 down with that person and try to say, OK, Mr. Chalopin would 20 get you on the phone; what is the relationship of these 21 companies. Unless they're going to put Mr. Chalopin up. I 22 would think he would be the most knowledgeable person. 23 THE COURT: OK. 24 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. UPADHYAYA: Good afternoon, your Honor. Vani
Upadhyaya, with Morrison Cohen, here for Sino Global Capital
Holdings, LLC and Sino Global Capital Limited.

I'll keep it brief. Our position as to Sino Global
Capital Holdings is that it will absolutely produce limited
documents and information in accordance with the order, but
like other defendants have pointed out, 51 document requests,
25 requests for admission, eight interrogatories and a
deposition is completely overbroad and goes beyond the scope of
Judge Moore's order here.

If there is a way to limit it to issues pertaining to personal jurisdiction, we can do that, but we think that a deposition at this point would also just be duplicative of information that could be elicited in interrogatories.

As for Sino Global Capital Limited, that entity is in a different position. That entity has not been served with process in this action. It has not moved to dismiss.

Plaintiffs' motion for jurisdictional discovery did not include it, and it was not included in Judge Moore's order.

We had a meet and confer with plaintiffs where we brought this up, and plaintiffs agreed to hold discovery as to Limited in abeyance, but hours later we got a motion to compel that seemingly includes it. So we think that at this stage it is premature to have any jurisdictional discovery as to Sino Global Capital Limited and we would ask that the court agree

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with that. THE COURT: OK. Let me start off, Mr. Moskowitz, my impression from reading everything is that you're not going forward on Sino Global Capital Limited at this time anyway, correct? MR. MOSKOWITZ: No. We just want one deposition. THE COURT: OK. So we are only talking about Sino Global Capital Holdings. I guess we are back to where we are. Remind me your name. I'm so sorry. MS. UPADHYAYA: Vani Upadhyaya. THE COURT: Upadhyaya. MS. UPADHYAYA: Yes. THE COURT: OK. You said your client is willing to produce. MS. UPADHYAYA: Limited documents on corporate structure and answer interrogatories pertaining to activities in Florida and California. We are not sure what beyond that would be elicited in a deposition that wouldn't be duplicative. THE COURT: OK. Mr. Moskowitz, I'm back to you. What is it that you need on personal jurisdiction? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Yes. Your Honor, Sino Global Capital has a partnership with FTX. They are more than what we have been talking about. They actually had a fund which they created working with FTX.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: So we would absolutely like to ask them for personal jurisdiction deposition questions. That's all.

It is a reasonable deposition, four hours, about their structure, about where they're based, about how they worked with FTX, how they set up their own fund with FTX. In fact, when we were searching our records, we found that Sino Global Capital Management has an office in Miami, 111 Brickell Avenue, tenth floor. That was never --

THE COURT: That is Sino Capital Holdings?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: No, this is Management, LLC.

So we are going to ask the one deposition, the Holdings, can you tell us about what you know about Limited, what you know about Management. I mean, all of these hedge funds. They create tons of different entities. We'd like to know what they did in their Miami office. So that would be something we would ask in the deposition.

THE COURT: OK. Ms. --

MR. MOSKOWITZ: It is one guy. I mean, there is one guy who owns all of these Sino funds. Matthew Graham. So it is the same guy.

I don't want to go back to what we did with Deltec, but I just want to make sure. Mr. Chalopin is a defendant. He is an individual defendant in this case. So I just wanted to

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clarify, if he is not going to be the corporate rep, we do want to depose Mr. Chalopin. He is named. It is not just Deltec Bank alone. THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We will get to that later. THE COURT: We will come back to this because you did tell me it was one. I asked you and you told me it was one deposition. MR. MOSKOWITZ: It is one deposition of Deltec, but Mr. Chalopin is also a named defendant. THE COURT: All right. OK. We were addressing both parties, but OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: So one deposition here --THE COURT: Is Ms. Buchwald still here? MR. MOSKOWITZ: -- of Sino Holdings. THE COURT: All right. OK. Let's address -- we will come back to that. MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you. THE COURT: Let's stay on Sino Global for right now. MS. UPADHYAYA: Your Honor, there are absolutely no allegations in the complaint as to Sino Global Capital Holdings, LLC. All relationships to FTX and potential investment into FTX was allegedly made by Sino Global Capital Limited, an entity that hasn't been served. Now, there are questions and discovery sought about

other entities, Capital Management. I think that is completely beyond the scope of jurisdictional discovery.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: My point, your Honor, how would you know? How would you know what Sino entity to specifically name when you bring a lawsuit. Say I relied on Sino because I know Matthew and I read his blogs. How would I know the exact technical name of the company to bring. So that is why this deposition says, tell us, what do the different entities do, who signed the agreement.

THE COURT: I understand where you're going,
Mr. Moskowitz. Again, we are on limited jurisdictional
discovery. This isn't about figuring out who you can sue; this
is about establishing whether you have jurisdiction over the
parties that you have named.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

THE COURT: I think what Judge Moore found here, right, the district that he identified is whether there are allegations of civil conspiracy on behalf of Sino Global Capital and whether they can be imputed to Sino Global Capital Holdings, Inc.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Right.

THE COURT: So the issue is, to the extent -- and I don't know if there is any basis for saying that any of those -- because of what is involved in those other entities, does that show a basis for imputing what Sino Global Capital

did to Sino Global Capital Holdings.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: We're trying to do this as quickly as possible. If they want us to sue them again later.

A simple question for three minutes, what is your management company, what do you do in the Florida office, I don't see how that's burdensome. I'm just trying to make it quick so we can get to the bottom line of who is the proper defendant here. I get that.

Your Honor, we told you there are things we are going to really need. We are happy to limit this deposition however you'd like.

MS. UPADHYAYA: Respectfully, that information could be answered in interrogatories and by producing corporate structure documents.

THE COURT: Well, let me say, first of all, I think they are entitled to a deposition. That is not the issue.

The issue might be the scope of the deposition, but there isn't anything about Judge Moore's order, I think — and I don't know if you're the ones that argued it or not because, frankly, between all the different parties, who argued what, but I think depositions fall within the scope of jurisdictional discovery. He certainly didn't exclude it. Even though it wasn't addressed, I did note that it is actually in the request for the lifting of the jurisdictional, that there be a deposition as to each party.

MS. UPADHYAYA: Understood.

THE COURT: That was requested. So I think that is appropriate. They are talking about a four-hour deposition. So, again, I think that is appropriate.

In terms of the remaining discovery, what are we talking about? What else is it on the motion to compel and the response? What are we looking at? Again, I want to resolve this. Are we talking about the same thing, the agreements?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: I think the exact same words we used for Temasek I think would be fine, the same wording.

THE COURT: I guess that would be any contracts or agreements between Sino Global Capital Holdings and any of the FTX-related entities.

MR. MOSKOWITZ: And then the only difference here we would add is, there was a liquid value fund that was set up where Sino Global Capital is a partner of FTX. We'd just like the agreement for this because this would clearly show jurisdiction. I don't know where this took place, where it was for.

THE COURT: All right. Wouldn't that fall within the scope of this, an agreement between Sino Global Capital Holdings and an FTX-related entity?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: Sure. It just says Sino Global
Capital. So I didn't want to have any issue. It doesn't say
Holdings. I guess Sino Holdings and their subsidiaries.

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MS. UPADHYAYA: Just to clarify. You're not proceeding on the basis of Sino Global Capital Limited, correct? MR. MOSKOWITZ: That's what we're going back to, yes. I'm showing it right here. THE COURT: That is Sino Global Capital Holdings Limited. MS. UPADHYAYA: I think he's saying that it is Sino Global Capital Limited, the entity that they said they were not going forward on. THE COURT: You're saying that that is a -- I'm sorry. Sino Global Capital Limited is the party to that agreement? MR. MOSKOWITZ: This just says Sino Global Capital. MS. UPADHYAYA: If it is Holdings, then that's --THE COURT: OK. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We wanted to make it easier so we said just one deposition, one four-hour deposition. That was the main purpose of that. But asking that person questions about Sino Global Capital, whatever your Honor's pleasure. THE COURT: I understand. I think they do get to ask questions of the Sino Global Capital Holdings representative as to the relationship between Sino Global Capital Limited and Sino Global because that is what they talked about, what can be imputed from Sino Global Capital to Sino Global Capital Holdings, right?

MS. UPADHYAYA: Understood.

THE COURT: In terms of the deposition, that's fine.

My question was in terms of the document production, what are
we looking at?

MR. MOSKOWITZ: What can they produce? Again, I want to be reasonable. We don't want to put them out. Could they produce to us any and all agreements between Sino Global Limited -- sorry -- Sino Global Holdings, Inc., and/or any of their subsidiaries, entities with FTX or Alameda.

MS. UPADHYAYA: If it is limited to Holdings, yes.

THE COURT: So agreements and contracts between Sino Global Capital Holdings and --

MR. MOSKOWITZ: I'd like their subsidiaries and their related parties, including Sino Global Capital. I just want to see the agreement. So if it is in their possession, custody, or control. If it is not, it is not. But if he or she could make a phone call and say, hey, can you send me the contract between Sino Global Capital and FTX, that is within their possession, custody, or control.

THE COURT: OK. Ms. Upadhyaya, I might not normally think that, but given the issue here that was identified by Judge Moore also goes to the fact that the district that he sees is what could be imputed to Sino Global Capital Holdings from Sino Global Capital Limited, I am inclined to say that that would include the subsidiaries, including, if it is a

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subsidiary, Sino Global Capital, Inc. or if -- Sino Global Capital Limited, right. If that is within the custody, control, or it is a subsidiary of Sino Global Capital Holdings, Inc., and interest may not be --MS. UPADHYAYA: Understood. THE COURT: -- I don't know. But if it is a subsidiary or it has possession of that information dealing with Sino Global Capital Limited, it will also produce those documents. MS. UPADHYAYA: Understood. THE COURT: So it is basically agreements and contracts between Sino Global Capital Holdings and its subsidiaries, including, if applicable, Sino Global Capital Limited, and that would be their agreements, contracts with FTX-related entities and Alameda. OK. Anything else? MR. MOSKOWITZ: No, your Honor. THE COURT: No. MS. UPADHYAYA: Thank you. THE COURT: OK. Thank you. Let's go ahead and address --MR. MOSKOWITZ: I just wanted to be careful, your Honor, because it appeared to me -- I had thought he was going to be the corporate rep the whole time. So I figured we could just do one, four hours, it's done.

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The feeling that I got is that it may not be him, and he is a personally-named defendant in this case. If he is not going to be the corporate rep, I'd like to take his deposition for three hours on those exact same issues. MS. BUCHWALD: Again, I think given the limited scope it is probably unnecessary. I think we can try to work through this, again, subject to all of the issues that I've been explaining about the potential risks that everybody is trying to navigate. THE COURT: OK. Let's do this. It will be the same thing I said before. It will be, if he is not the corporate rep or he won't be testifying as the corporate rep, then an additional three hours of deposition, they get to depose Mr. Chalopin for three hours on the same issues, basically. MR. MOSKOWITZ: If you could just give us a week's notice, so we know when it is. THE COURT: Yes. If you-all work something out that it can just be done once, that's all fine. MS. BUCHWALD: Understood. MR. MOSKOWITZ: We will try to do that. THE COURT: If there is something that you need -- the discovery order here is going to be a summary order. It is

just going to refer back to the hearing for most of the stuff,

but I will enter a separate written protective order dealing

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with what we talked about in terms of the deposition so that if
anyone needs to just show any Bahamian authorities why they
attended a deposition and answered these questions, there is at
least something of record that someone can show.
        MS. BUCHWALD: Thank you, your Honor.
        MR. MOSKOWITZ: Understood. Thank you, your Honor.
        THE COURT: OK. Do we have any other party here?
        MR. MOSKOWITZ: There is one more. Mr. Singh --
        THE COURT: Mr. Singh I have.
        MR. MOSKOWITZ: -- who is a social influencer.
        THE COURT: Yes.
        MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't think he has a lawyer here.
        THE COURT: OK. Have you had any discussions with --
        A VOICE: I think Michael Cummings might be on the
phone.
        MR. MOSKOWITZ: Maybe Mr. Cummings is on the phone,
but I know your Honor said you can't argue if you are
telephonically.
         THE COURT: Is there any counsel for Mr. Singh on the
phone?
        MR. CUMMINGS: Yes. This is Michael Cummings.
        Can you hear me, your Honor?
         THE COURT: I can, Mr. Cummings.
        MR. CUMMINGS: Yes. I wasn't prepared to argue,
though we are pretty much in the same boat, I would say, as
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Creators earlier and would pretty much echo their arguments. 1 We thought the scope was going into jurisdictional 2 3 discovery way beyond, jurisdictional into merits. Mr. Singh has practically no contacts with Florida whatsoever. 4 5 We disagree, to the extent that any discussion between 6 the internet necessarily includes Florida, we don't agree with. 7 So we would resist that. As far as the scope that your Honor ordered with 8 respect to Creators, we understand and would abide by that. 9 10 THE COURT: OK. Mr. Moskowitz, that works for you? MR. MOSKOWITZ: Of course. 11 THE COURT: Then in terms of what I ordered earlier in 12 13 terms of the discovery to be produced by Creators Choice will 14 be the same order as well as to Mr. Jaspreet Singh. MR. CUMMINGS: Understood, your Honor. 15 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: Is there anything else we need to address then here today? 18 19 MR. MOSKOWITZ: I don't think so, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Anything else from any of the defendants? OK. All right. Thank you very much. 21 22 MR. MOSKOWITZ: Thank you so much, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: I hope it all goes smoothly for you-all. 24 (Adjourned)

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## C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the foregoing is an accurate transcription to the best of my ability of the digital audio recording in the above-entitled matter.

January 19, 2024

s/ Joanne Mancari
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Court Reporter
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